

hearing on Capt. von Preger's use of fraudulent American passports, has been entirely corroborated by incontrovertible evidence. This evidence, however, cannot be made public at this time.

## U. S. TO INVESTIGATE.

### New Passport Fraud Charges Riddled by German Embassy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The charge of the spy Rosensthal in London that the head of the Berlin spy system has a perfect equipment for manufacturing American passports, was viewed in official quarters here to-day as a very serious matter.

This is the first time the charge has been made in any quarter that the German Government was involved in frauds against the American passport system. It has been charged at one time or another that agents of Germany in this country have had knowledge of the obtaining of American passports by false pretenses, but it has never been charged that German officials were actually involved in passport frauds never has been thoroughly proved.

There is no doubt that the statements reported to have been made in Rosensthal's confession will be noted by the representatives of the State Department. Officials here have not yet seen the full text of his confession, but it is expected that it will be forwarded by Ambassador Page at London. It is thought more than possible that some of his statements will furnish a basis for investigation by the United States Government. It may be said, however, that under no circumstances will the United States take up the matter with Germany until it has been conclusively established that German officials have been guilty of the fabrication of American passports, as Rosensthal is reported to have charged.

All the cases that have come to the attention of the State Department since the war began have been cases of false pretenses and not of the fabrication of passports. Many persons of German sympathies have been found to have obtained American passports by swearing to false statements, while others, as Kuepferle, the confessed spy who hanged himself in London, obtained for improper purposes a passport to which he was entitled. There have been very few cases all told and all that have occurred have become matters of public knowledge. The most striking case occurred in New York, where several persons were prosecuted for having attempted to defraud the United States Government.

The matter is regarded as a vital one, as the more frauds that are practiced against the United States, in regard to passports the less value is likely to be attached to American passports in other countries. The State Department and the Department of Justice have therefore spared no effort to run down and punish all those against whom there has been evidence of fraud.

At the German Embassy to-night it was declared that the embassy had no knowledge of any such frauds, and its confession and that it could not comment on his charges. It was indicated, however, that the embassy was inclined to treat the matter as too absurd to merit any consideration.

## NEW CABINET FOR HUNGARY.

### Kaiser's Efforts for Coalition Body Near Success.

LONDON, June 5.—According to a despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam, it is now almost certain that Hungary is to have a coalition cabinet. Some of the leaders of the Opposition are to have leading positions in the Ministry, it is understood.

Berlin despatches say that Kaiser Wilhelm, who has gone to Galicia to visit the headquarters of Archduke Frederick, commander in chief, has been laboring for some time with conferences with Count Julius Andrássy, Count Apponyi and Count Zichy, leader of the Hungarian Opposition, and it is generally believed that they will go into the cabinet with Count Stephen Tisza, the present Hungarian Premier, as head. M. Popovich, who was at one time Minister of Finance, is mentioned as another member.

## SAYS GERMANY CANNOT STARVE

### Delbruck Tells Prussian Diet Problem Is Solved.

AMSTERDAM, June 5.—A despatch from Berlin says Herr Delbruck, Minister of the Interior, has informed the Prussian Diet that there need be no further worry over Germany's food problem, as it has been solved satisfactorily.

Out of the harvest of this year, he said, there will be a considerable reserve for 1916.

## GERMANS SUPPRESS PAPER.

### Socialist Organ Had Protested Sinking of Lusitania.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, June 5.—The General Commanding at Posen has ordered the socialist newspaper Goetzter Volksrecht to suspend publication, according to a despatch from Copenhagen.

The order was issued because of a protest the newspaper made against the sinking of the Lusitania.

## SEMBRICH TO SING FOR POLES.

### Will Give Her Last Concert of the Season in Buffalo To-night.

Mrs. Sembrich left yesterday for Buffalo, where she will to-night sing for the American-Polish Relief Fund. This will be her last appearance for the Polish non-combatants until August. Then she will give concerts in Bar Harbor, Newport and Lenox. It is expected that the Buffalo concert will add \$5,000 to the amount already raised by the American-Polish Relief Fund.

The exhibition of drawings, by A. Dickson Patterson, R. C. A. of Montreal, done in chalks after famous paintings, which has been held at the galleries of White Alton & Co., in aid of hospital funds for the Allies, and which was announced to close on June 5, will remain open during the present week.

The British War Relief Association of 122 West Twenty-seventh street has sent out an appeal for contributions for the purchase of artificial arms and legs for soldiers now convalescing. The association also will welcome volunteers to make up baby clothes for "war babies" and to prepare hospital dressings.

The Serbian Relief Fund received \$1,270.01 in the week ended June 4, making a total of \$1,041,624.65. Mrs. Whitney Warren, acting for the Serbian National Fund, received \$48 yesterday, making a total of \$7,102.44.

## ENGLISH PEER FOR AUSTRIA.

### Viscount Taaffe Flights in France Joseph's Army.

LONDON, May 21.—Among the English peers fighting against England in the German ranks is Viscount Taaffe, who is in the Emperor Francis Joseph's First Regiment of Dragoons.

Count Taaffe, as he is best known, is a count of the Holy Roman Empire and lives in Austria. But he is Viscount Taaffe and Baron of Ballymore, County Sligo, in the Irish peerage, and consequently a British subject.

## TRIAL OF KUEPFERLE, BROOKLYN SPY, HELD IN QUIANT OLD WORLD SETTING



Lord Mayor Attended Hearing Till Prisoner Cheated Justice by Hanging Himself.

## CONFESSION ON SLATE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SUN. LONDON, May 18.—All those dramatic accessories that grace a big English trial, the ancient ceremonies of procession, the coloring of gowns and wigs and uniforms, quaint little Old World customs and impressive procedure were seen at their best at the trial of Anton Kuepferle, the Brooklyn man who was accused of espionage.

The great pile of buildings, the Old Bailey, or to give it its proper name the Central Criminal Courts, is physically suited for an enthralling case. Erected on the spot where Newgate Prison stood, the mind wanders to the memories of that grim keep. But the new building has already stories of its own, such as the worldwide fascinating trial of Crippen, the wife murderer. The entrance is big and imposing, but more imposing and of more moment are the giant policemen that guard its doors and who on the days of the Kuepferle case refused admittance to anyone without proper credentials.

The marble halls and the broad staircases continued the impression of importance in a proper state for the full appreciation of the happenings in Court No. 1. Here in this glass cupola, oak paneled ample room the dock and the bench dwarfed all other features. The dock if anything seemed more important more, and when the prisoner came to occupy it he naturally by his isolation seemed more conspicuous than the scarlet gowned judges. Black gowned attendants of the court, the sheriff in his robes and golden chains and the

## CLOSE TO STAHL IN LUSITANIA SEARCH

### U. S. Agents Get Clues as to Late Movements of Affidavit Maker.

HIS FRIEND IDENTIFIED

Several promising clues to the whereabouts of Gustav Stahl, the German Government employee who signed the Lusitania affidavit presented to the State Department, developed yesterday, but Stahl himself remained in hiding. At the same time the statements of a boarder at 20 Leroy street, where Stahl lived until a few days ago, shed new and interesting light on the circumstances surrounding the making of the affidavit.

Stahl's movements since his departure from the Leroy street house were traced to the office of a German newspaper and thence to Volk's Hotel at Forty-second street and Third avenue, but inquiry at the hotel elicited no response as to his hiding place. His roommate, whose name it was learned yesterday, is Adolf Mittelbacher, tried vainly to get Stahl to talk to newspaper reporters, but the affidavit maker avoided a meeting with them.

Inspectors of the Department of Justice displayed renewed activity in investigating the credibility of the Lusitania affidavit and it was said last night that they had found out just what Stahl had done and where he was. The document was made out and signed by the German Government. They are now trying to learn who it was, if any one, that prompted Stahl to sign the affidavit, and whether he really boarded the Lusitania before that vessel sailed on her last voyage.

## Gives Trunk Key to Friend.

Stahl himself was said to have moved from the Leroy street house to the hotel but he could not be found there last night. From the office of the Staats-Zeitung, which he visited on Friday morning, he disappeared almost completely and has not appeared to any of those who have searched for him. He has turned over to Mittelbacher the key to his trunk, which is at 20 Leroy street.

Mittelbacher has been in communication with him but refuses to give his telephone number, except to say that it is in the Rectory exchange. Mittelbacher asserted that Stahl is still working as much as he worked lately—for someone in the building where the German Consulate is located in the East River, and where Capt. Boy-Ed also maintains an office.

Most of the information about the affidavit yesterday came from Daniel Jenny, a Swiss, who knows Stahl, Mittelbacher and Hans Hardenburgh, another German Government agent whose name has been associated with the Lusitania case. Hardenburgh and Stahl were roommates at the Leroy street house until the latter fled in the night. Since then Hardenburgh has disappeared entirely and is said to be out of town, perhaps in California. The Department of Justice is said to know all about his associations and travels.

Jenny told a reporter for THE SUN yesterday that Stahl met Hardenburgh and Leach, the Lusitania steward, at the Sailors Home in Hoboken. Hardenburgh, according to the Swiss, was in England for three months before the

Do You Know My Name?  
My name is Anton Kuepferle, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. I am a soldier with rank which I do not desire to mention in regard to my trial. I can say that I have had a fair trial of the U. S. King and I am unable to stand the pain any longer and I am taking the law in my own hands. I am taking many a bottle and I feel only a desire for me. I would have preferred the death by shot but don't want to ascend the scaffold as a spy and hope that I might be shot as a spy but as a soldier. My fate I stand as a man but I will be a liar and repeat myself. Kindly I shall permit to ask to notify my uncle, Indros Trull, Solingen, N. Y. Germany, and all my estate shall belong to him. What I have I have done for my country. I shall be in my thanks, and may the Lord bless your all.  
Anton Kuepferle  
My age is 31 years  
and I am born June 11/1883

Above is a photograph of Anton Kuepferle, formerly of Brooklyn, and the confession which he wrote on a slate just before hanging himself in a London prison a few weeks ago. The Masonic sign is visible on the slate above half way from the beginning of the note.

Kuepferle's trial on a charge of espionage had not been ended when he took his own life.

under sheriff in his knee breeches moved busily about making the final preparations for the trial.

His trial was held in the old world setting of the Central Criminal Courts, the Old Bailey, or to give it its proper name the Central Criminal Courts, is physically suited for an enthralling case.

## BUNAU-VARILLA CAPTURED.

### Destroys Aeroplane Which Led to His Capture.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, June 5.—It was learned to-day that Major de Goyas and Etienne Bunau-Varilla were in the aeroplane command of the recent raid on Ludwigshafen, which was forced to descend on German soil.

There were eighteen aeroplanes in the attacking squadron, and of these the remaining seventeen escaped. Before they had got to the town of Ludwigshafen, Bunau-Varilla, having landed his machine safely, set it on fire before the Germans could come up.

During the raid, which occurred on May 26, a ton of explosives was dropped on the Basche Anilin Fabrik, where Bunau-Varilla was working. The works are among the most important of their kind in Germany. The raiders reported that considerable damage seemed to be done by the bombs.

Etienne Bunau-Varilla is a son of Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was chief engineer of the Panama Canal under the Count de Lesseps when the work was abandoned in 1891.

## WAR HITS CANADA HARD.

### Domestic Must Increase Taxes if Conflict Continues Long.

OTTAWA, June 5.—With falling revenues, a rapidly growing pension list and 120,000 men under arms and receiving a higher rate of pay than the troops of any other nation engaged in the war, the Dominion Government has a hard problem of finance on its hands. Already \$150,000,000 has been voted for the war, but it is quite evident that if peace does not come within another year the Government will be compelled to resort to heavier taxation than already exists to meet the demands.

At present the treasury is being depleted of \$1,000,000 a day, the heaviest expenditure in the history of the Dominion. Public works which were under construction when the war started are being carried on, but no new enterprises have been or will be undertaken. According to statistics just issued by the Department of Labor, 50,000 men are out of employment. It has been suggested that the authorities enter upon various enterprises and public works to provide employment, but the lack of revenue and the limit on the Government's borrowing power makes such a course impossible.

## Notary's Name Is Known.

While the local investigation bureau of the Department of Justice deprecated reports of other than casual interest in the Stahl affidavit case, it was learned yesterday that Chief William Olney's investigation is more searching than was at first supposed. At the Leroy street house Mrs. Kane, the owner, and others said they had been ordered not to let anybody other than roomers enter the house. Also it was disclosed that the name of the notary who attested the Stahl affidavit was known to the agents of the Department.

Stahl himself, investigation established, once worked as a steward on an English steamship, as well as on a German liner. Mittelbacher said the German inspectors had not questioned Stahl to his knowledge, but at the Staats-Zeitung office, where Stahl appeared on Friday, Stahl said he had been examined by "six commissioners" from Washington.

Mittelbacher explained that two detectives came to the Leroy street address looking for Stahl, and that the four other "commissioners" were reporters who were outside the house because they were not permitted to enter.

## NORTH BEACH

Boats from E. 99th & 134th Sts.  
Direct Traffic to the Beach  
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

## ITALIANS REPULSED IN STELVIO PASS

### Vienna Reports Success There—Austrians Capture 53 Officers and Men.

ARTILLERY DUELS GO ON

### BATTLES ON THE STRYJ

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, June 5.—The following official statement regarding the fighting on the Italian frontiers was issued here to-day:

In the frontier region of Tyrol and Carinthia nothing of importance occurred yesterday.

An enemy battalion which appeared in the neighborhood of Stillef-Joch (the Stelvio Pass) was repulsed. In the Giudicaria valley, the Adige valley and on the plateau of Polgar and Lavarone, as well as at several places on the Carinthia, frontier artillery duels are continued.

In the coastal region three officers and fifty men remained in our hands after the repulse with great bloodshed of the Italian troops north of Tolmino (Tolmino).

## CLOSING ON ROVERETO.

### Italian Columns Advance to Lay Siege to the Town.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. ROME, June 5.—Two Italian columns are advancing to lay siege to Rovereto, the important strategic position of the Austrians in southern Tyrol. This town, fifteen miles by railroad from Trent, is defended by powerful batteries on the surrounding heights and two lines of forts on the southern side of the town.

Italian Alpini and Bersaglieri are moving to the attack from the south, along the Adige valley and from the south-west, on the road from Store, which the Italians captured several days ago.

Elsewhere on the front the operations are limited to artillery duels. The heavy weather and swollen streams prevent infantry movements.

A despatch to the Corriere d'Italia tells of the storming of an Austrian barbed wire entanglement by a herd of cattle sent by the Italians against the position.

The Italians gathered the herd in front of their lines and exploded near by scores of bombs. The beasts, frightened by the noise, dashed against the entanglements and in fifteen minutes had swept away the obstacle, enabling the Italians to advance with the bayonet and seize the ground.

Despite the failure of the Austro-German scheme to persuade the Pope to abandon Rome, the object of which was said to have been to provoke anti-Italian feeling among the Catholics of the world, several pro-German prelates, instigated, it is asserted, by Mr. Gerlach, the Austrian papal chamberlain, are still striving to impress on the pontiff the expediency of leaving the Italian capital. These prelates declare that the Pope's position is one of anti-Italianism sweeping over Italy in the near future.

Pope Benedict, however, pays no heed to these pro-German counsels, which he is not disinterested. He is determined to cut short the rumors that his presence here is fraught with peril by making a public announcement that he is convinced that there is not the slightest danger, thus reassuring the Catholic world.

Among those arrested at Bari on the Adriatic on charges of espionage are the prior and four monks of the Dominican convent, who are accused of signaling from the roof of the convent to the Austrian warships which recently bombarded the city. They have been sent for trial to a military court. An Italian subaltern was arrested at Ancona. Two Austrians are in jail here awaiting trial as spies. They were arrested while making sketches of the banks of the Tiber. Several persons have been arrested on charges of spreading false news of Italian reverses.

The correspondent of THE SUN learned to-day from a diplomatic source that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is urging the Kaiser to use his influence with the Hungarians to consent to a cessation of hostilities against the Serbians, the object of keeping Rumania neutral.

## ITALY SEIZES 57 SHIPS.

### Confiscates German and Austrian Steamers Valued at \$20,000,000.

ROME, June 5.—Official announcement was made to-night that the Government has confiscated fifty-seven Austrian and German steamers in Italian ports of a total tonnage of 216,770.

The value of the confiscated steamers is said to be more than \$20,000,000.

## BOMB GERMANS, SAY ITALIANS.

### Sullivan Street Explosion Comes After Patriots Cheer Reservists.

A bomb which exploded in the entrance of 170 Sullivan street early yesterday morning, a few hours after a meeting of Italian reservists had dispersed, aroused a hostile indignation among the cheering patriots of the quarter.

It was because an enthusiastic meeting of 200 Italian patriots, who were held in the building that the bomb was exploded, according to the little groups that gathered everywhere in the quarter yesterday, German longshoremen were freely charged with having planted the bomb because German reservists could not get home to fight and Italian patriots were unharmed.

The police too are interested in the explosion of the bomb, which broke the door and shattered several windows.

## TEUTONS PRESSING TOWARD LEMBERG; RESUME BOMBARDMENT OF OSSOWIEC

### One Austro-German Army Reaches Mosciska in Drive Through Galicia.

General Fighting in Progress From the Baltic to the Bukovina.

### SKIRMISHES NEAR SHAVLI

### SEVENTEEN OFFICERS, AND CAPTURED SOME MACHINE GUNS.

### GERMANS GAIN GROUND.

### Berlin Announces Advance South of Przemysl.

BRITAIN, via London, June 5.—The following official report regarding the operations in the east was issued here to-day:

In connection with attacks of Russian troops which were repulsed at Tloosien and Sawdyluk yesterday our troops further advanced and drove off the opposing forces which held the bridgehead at Sawdyluk. We made 1,870 prisoners.

Further north cavalry engagements occurred in the region of Poddarg which good results for us were achieved. In the southwestern theatre of war, in the direction of Minsk, the situation is unchanged. South of Przemysl troops of the Austro-Hungarian army are advancing in the direction of Minsk. The army of Gen. von Linsingen has driven the enemy from Kalusz and Zaruska, on the Dniester River.

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Przemysl's Flag Flying Again

When Russia captured Przemysl the city flag was captured to be found, although by sentimental reasons the standard of the city was made. It was announced later that when the fall of the fortress was imminent the flag was carried away concealed in the clothing of an officer